

Units 13-15

Revision E

Vocabulary:

agreement	اتفاقية/موافقة	economic	اقتصادي
appropriate	مناسب	peace	السلام / الطمأنينة
citizen	مواطن	permit	تصريح / إذن
cooperation	تعاون	sign	يوقع / علامة
copy	نسخة / ينسخ	treaty	معاهدة
refugees	لاجئين	exhibits	معروضات
skyscrapers	ناطحات سحاب	towers	أبراج
architect	مهندس معماري	a distinctive building	مبنى مميز
concrete structure	مبنى من الخرسانة	bagpipes	مزمارة القربة (آلة موسيقية)
blow/blew/blown	ينفخ / يهب	business interests	مصالح تجارية
represent	يمثل	promote peace	يعزز السلام
development	تنمية / تطوير / نمو	less popular	أقل شعبية
Arab League	الجامعة العربية	the member countries	الدول الأعضاء

Prepositions and Expressions:

at night	ليلاً	appropriate for	مناسب لـ
at processions	في الموكب	around the world	في أنحاء العالم
for this reason	لهذا السبب	fight climate change	يكافح التغير المناخي
sell ... to	يبيع .. إلي	research into medicines	يجري أبحاث علي الأدوية
in other ways	بطرق أخرى	a downside to	أحد عيوب ..
last for	يستمر لمدة ..	regular breaks	فترات راحة منتظمة
unexplained mystery	لغز ليس له تفسير	open to the public	مفتوح أمام الجمهور
at the top of the tower	في قمة البرج	fill with	يملأ بـ
have a battle with	يحارب في معركة مع	ban ... from	يمنع .. من
at the end of the century	في نهاية القرن	throughout Egypt	في أنحاء مصر
peace of mind	راحة البال		

Words & Opposites:

expensive	مكلف/باهظ الثمن	inexpensive	رخيص / غير مكلف
strengthen	يُقَوِّي	weaken	يُضْعِف
clear	واضح	unclear	غير واضح
popular	شعبي / محبوب	unpopular	غير شعبي
distinctive	مميز	indistinctive	غير مميز
indoors	داخل بيت أو مبني	outdoors	خارج بيت أو مبني
end	نهاية	beginning/start	بداية

Definitions:

agreement-اتفاق اتفاقية	An arrangement or promise to do something made by two or more people, countries, etc.
appropriate مناسب	Suitable for a particular time, situation or purpose
citizen مواطن	Someone who lives in a particular town, state or country
cooperation تعاون	Working with someone else in order to achieve something that you both want
copy نسخة	Something that is made to look exactly like something else
economic اقتصادي	Concerning the trade, industry and the making of money within a country
peace السلام	When there is no war or fighting
permit تصريح رسمي	An official written form allowing you to do something
sign يوقع	Write your name on a letter or document to show that you wrote it or agree with it
treaty معاهدة	A formal written agreement between two or more countries

Derivatives:

verb		noun		adjective
agree	يوافق	agreement	موافقة/اتفاقية	
cooperate	يتعاون	cooperation	تعاون	cooperative تعاوني
copy	ينسخ/يقلد	copy	نسخة	copiable ممكن نسخه
economize	يقتصد	economy	الاقتصاد	economic اقتصادي
		peace		peaceful مسالم/هادئ

Sign	يوقع	signature	توقيع	
permit	يسمح/يصرح	permit	تصريح (رسمي)	permissible مسموح به/مباح
repair	يصلح	repair	إصلاح	reparable ممكن إصلاحه
				irreparable غير ممكن إصلاحه
add	يضيف	addition	إضافة	additional إضافي
		event		eventful حافل بالأحداث

The Listening Text: The Cairo Tower



Adel: So, Hamid, can you go right to the top?

Hamid: Yes, it's open to the public from nine o'clock in the morning until one o'clock at night. My parents decided to go there last week and they said that the **view** was fantastic. They enjoyed looking right across the city, and the river looked beautiful at night, especially when it was beginning to **go dark** and the city lights came on.

Adel: You should have gone with them! Do you know why it was built?

Hamid: Yes, it's a television tower. It was **designed** by one of our best architects, Naum Chebib. It's a very distinctive building.

Adel: And there's a restaurant at the top, isn't there?

Hamid: Yes, it goes round very slowly, so that you can see the **whole** city while you're eating. But you don't have to eat at the restaurant. You can just go to the top for the view.

Adel: Do you have to pay to go to the top?

Hamid: Yes, but I don't think that it is very expensive.

Adel: That's good.

Hamid: But you have to pay a bit more if you take a video camera.

Adel: Do you know how tall the tower is?

Hamid: Yes, it's 187 metres tall. It's not the tallest building in the world, but when it was built in 1961, it was the tallest concrete structure in the world.

Adel: That must have been difficult to build. I thought that all modern buildings had metal inside to **strengthen** the concrete. And it was damaged by an **earthquake**, wasn't it?

Hamid : That's right - when the city was hit by an earthquake in 1992. They had to repair the tower, but the damage wasn't **serious**.

Adel : Have you ever been to the top?

Hamid : No, but I'd love to go, especially after what my parents said.

Adel : I'd love to see what the Pyramids look like from the top.

Hamid : They must be about fifteen kilometres away, but you can see them really clearly.

Adel : How about going together tomorrow afternoon?

Hamid : That's a good idea, but I'd prefer to go in the evening, then we'd see the Nile at night.

Adel : OK, let's **arrange** a date and time.

Hamid : It's probably a good idea to get there before it gets dark, as it is very popular in the evening.

Adel : I'm looking forward to going there already!

Read the following passage carefully:



The history of bagpipes:

When people think of distinctive Scottish folk music, they usually think of the bagpipes. However, the instrument was not invented in Scotland. Experts think that the bagpipes must have first been played in Egypt in around the first century BCE, when a bag was added to a type of flute.

To play the bagpipes, a bag made from animal skin had to be filled with air. When the bagpipe player pressed the bag, air went into the instrument, so that the music could be continuous, even when the player stopped blowing.

The bagpipes were very popular and they were taken into the north of Europe by the Romans. People enjoyed listening to the bagpipes for about a thousand years. Then people started to spend more time indoors. Bagpipes, which are very loud, are not the kind of instrument that you want inside a house, so they became less popular in some countries.

In Scotland, however, people still loved listening to **them**. The army used them to send messages; it is said that the bagpipes can be heard up to 16 kilometres away. For this reason, the English (who often had battles with the Scottish) banned people from playing the bagpipes at the end of the eighteenth century.

Today the bagpipes are played at many important processions and events throughout Scotland. But you don't have to go to Scotland to hear them. They are also popular in Ireland and parts of France, Spain and Turkey.

Choose the correct answer:

1-The bagpipes were probably first played in (Scotland – Ireland – Finland – Egypt).

2-The bagpipes became popular in the north of Europe when they were taken there by the (Americans – Brazilians – ancient Egyptians – Romans).

3-People didn't want to listen to the bagpipes inside a house because they are very (loud – big – expensive – heavy).

4-The Scottish army used the bagpipes to (amuse soldiers – frighten enemies – send messages – collect money).

5-The English can't have liked the bagpipes because they (banned them – used them – burned them – developed them) when they had battles with the Scottish.

6-you can often hear the bagpipes in Scotland today at many important (meetings – interviews – conferences – processions) and events

Answer the following questions:

7-In which countries are the bagpipes still popular?

8-What does the underlined word 'them' refer to?

9-What type of music do you like to hear at important events? Why?

10-Find word in the passage which mean:

a) happening or existing without stopping

b) liked by a lot of people

Extra Reading:

International treaties

Most countries in the world have an **agreement** with foreign countries that allows their ambassadors to live and work there. The job of an ambassador is to look after the **citizens** and business interests of the country which he or she represents.

This is just one of many international agreements and **treaties** between countries. Some of these treaties have been designed to help trade between countries. For example, countries in the European Union have an agreement that means citizens of any member country needn't have a **permit** to work in any other country in the Union. Businesses can employ people and sell products to any other member of the treaty.

Some treaties help countries in other ways. For example, the Arab League helps various Arabic-speaking countries towards **economic**, political, cultural and scientific **cooperation**.

Treaties are not new, however. The world's first ever treaty is believed to be the Kadesh Peace Treaty, **signed** by the Egyptian Pharaoh Ramses II and the Hittite king of an area which is now part of modern Turkey. The treaty of 1258 BCE agreed to end a war that had **lasted** for many years. A **copy** of the treaty can be seen in today's United Nations building. This is **appropriate** for an organisation which has 193 countries. To be part of the United Nations, each of these countries had to sign a treaty that agrees to promote **peace** and development around the world

Choose the correct answer:

- 1-The treaty between European Union countries means a business can (pay – fire – employ – make redundant) people from any country in the Union.
- 2-The Arab League helps to (prevent – avoid – promote – invent) economic, political, cultural and scientific cooperation.
- 3-What is special about the Kadesh Peace Treaty is that it is believed to be the (first – only – last – second) ever treaty.
- 4- The Kadesh Peace Treaty agreed to end a war that had lasted for (only a year – many years – many months – a century).
- 5-Some treaties are designed to help (trade – war – fight – aggression) between countries.
- 6-The underlined word '**lasted**' most likely means (stopped – dropped – continued – developed).

Answer the following questions:

- 7-How do different countries decide how to trade with each other?
- 8-What does an ambassador do?
- 9-What do you think might happen if a country broke an agreement with another country?
- 10-Find words in the passage which mean:
a) different b) a ruler of ancient Egypt

Language Notes:

♦ لاحظ ما يلي :

♦ **The whole of .. = All the..**

- **The whole** city was destroyed by the volcano. = **All the** city was destroyed by the volcano.

◆ look + Adjective

- She looks (= seems) angry.
- She looked at me angrily.

look + Adverb

◆ go dark = get dark = become dark

- It's probably a good idea to get there before it gets dark.

Exercise on grammar:

Choose the correct answer:

1-Fatma is looking forward to (start – started – starting – being started) university next year.

2-Hassan admitted (to forget – forgotten – forgets - forgetting) to post the letter for his grandfather.

3-When we saw that it was very windy, we decided not (to go – not going – not gone – on going) **to** the beach.

4-On their way to Luxor, the tourists stopped (taking – taken - to take – took) some photos of an ancient temple.

5-Do you regret not (to visit – visiting – visited – visit) the museum when you were in Cairo?

6-Munir was a soldier so he is used to (spending – spend – spent – have spent) a lot of time outdoors.

7-She (must have told – should have told – can't have told - must have been telling) the truth. I'm sure she was.

8-He (must have missed - might have missed – can't have missed – should have missed) the train. It's possible that he did.

9-She (can't have sent – must have sent – shouldn't have sent – sends) the email. I'm sure she didn't.

10-He (was trying - might have tried – must have tried – can't have tried) to phone me. I'm not certain if he did.

11-The tea was really hot. He (must finish – can't finish – had to finish - can't have finished) it already.

12-He (shouldn't have sat – should sit – can't have sat – sitting) on the beach without a hat. Now his skin is burnt.

13-They are still at the airport. The plane has left. They must have (missing – been missing – missed – to miss) their plane.

14-My little brother (must hide - must have hidden – can't have hidden – will hide) my calculator. He always does this.

15-It must have been raining last night. I'm sure it (is – has – was – had).

Choose the correct verb:

I am enjoying my summer school in England. We (**must – had to – will have to – would have to**) be in school at nine o'clock this morning, but the lessons were interesting. The teacher says that my English is good but I know that I (**had to – mustn't - must - have to**) improve my listening skills.

Every afternoon, there are activities with the other students. We (**don't need - don't have to - mustn't - should**) do these. But I really enjoy (**to do - doing - did - done**) them. I didn't know if the other students would be friendly, but I (**needn't have - didn't have to - mustn't - can't**) worried. They are all really nice! You'd like it here. Next year you (**don't have to - shouldn't - must - have to**) come with me!

Practice Test 5a

A-Vocabulary & Structure

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Maya admitted (making - to make - make - with making) a mistake and said, "Sorry."
- 2- We tried to do the quiz in the magazine, but we gave (up - off - away - out) because it was too difficult!
- 3- We don't have any bread because Ali forgot (buying - to buy - buy - to buying) some from the baker's.
- 4- The Egyptian Museum is a famous (landfall - landlord - landmark - landfill) in Cairo.
- 5- It was strange in England because we were not used to people (drive - drove - to drive - driving) cars on the left.
- 6- Fawzi's family come from a remote (era - region - regain - store) in the far east of the country.
- 7- Poor Hany (must - has to - had to - needn't) go to hospital yesterday after he hurt his hand.
- 8- The police quickly cleared (up - off - over - down) the mystery of who took the money from the bank last week.
- 9- We didn't have a test today so I (needn't - didn't have to - mustn't - needn't have) revised for it last night!
- 10- When you revise, take regular breaks because it is difficult to (concern - conclude - concentrate - confirm) for more than about an hour.
- 11- When you go to Alexandria, you (have - must - will - need) visit the library. It's amazing!
- 12- The metro line goes through a (way - road - bridge - tunnel) under the river.
- 13- It (must be - has to be - might be - can't be) difficult to climb that hill. There are small children at the top!
- 14- Many modern houses have solar (power - power stations - bases - panels) on their roofs to get energy from the sun.
- 15- The boys (ought - should - ought not - must not) to have made so much noise in the library.
- 16- Old bridges used to be made of wood, but modern ones are usually made of (concrete - concert - conquest - condensation).

- 17- The flight from Paris was four hours late. There (must have been – should be – ought to be – can't have been) bad weather in France.
- 18- The time that it gets dark (concentrates – depends on – blames on – designs on) the time of year.
- 19- The sign in the park says that people (needn't – might not – should – mustn't) walk on the grass.
- 20- Your idea to help a charity was a very good (depression – prevention – suggestion – summary).
- 21- You (ought to – mightn't have – mustn't have – shouldn't have) put your coat on the floor. Now it's dirty!
- 22- New cars and electrical goods are usually (transmitted – transported – translated – travelled) around the world on giant ships.
- 23- I regret (to but – buying – buy – to buying) that book. It's not very good.
- 24- Many (communities – communications – companies – commuters) travel to work in Cairo on the metro.
- 25- You (mustn't – can't – might not – needn't) wash the car. The man at the garage will wash it tomorrow.
- 26- This hotel is (considered – connected – consisted – contained) to be the best one in the city.
- 27- Ali is not on this train. He (might have – can have – needn't have – ought to) caught a later train. We can wait for him.
- 28- Did you know that the (depth – diameter – length – height) of the moon is 3,474 km?
- 29- On my way to school, my father stopped (to buy – buying – buy – bought) a newspaper.
- 30- The statue was (taken – transported – positioned – pointed) in the park where many people could see it.

B-Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage then answer the questions:

You might think that concrete is a modern material, but experts think that it might have been made first by the Egyptians about 5,000 years ago. They used a kind of concrete made of mud and grass to help build the Pyramids. Nearly three thousand years later, the Romans also made a type of concrete using *volcanic* stone. They used it to build many of their most famous landmarks, such as the Colosseum and the Pantheon, which are still standing today. The Pantheon still has the largest concrete dome in the world; it is 43 metres in diameter. The Romans added milk, fat or blood to make the concrete stronger. Today we use chemicals instead. However, Roman concrete was stronger than modern concrete, although **it** did not dry as quickly.

It was not until 1824 that modern concrete was invented in England. It was made using local stones. Slowly, builders started to use the new material. The first concrete house was built in England in 1854, and the first concrete bridge was built in San Francisco in 1889. In 1891, a whole road was made using concrete in Ohio, USA. You can still drive on it today.

Concrete must be a great material to build with. It is not expensive to make and it is so strong that earthquakes do not usually damage it. It is now used to make everything from massive dams and skyscrapers to sculptures and kitchen worktops. The world's tallest building, Burj Khalifa in Dubai, and the world's longest tunnel, in Switzerland, are both mostly made from concrete.

A downside to concrete is that it is not very good for the environment because you need a lot of heat to produce it.

Choose the correct answer:

1- What is impressive about the Pantheon?

- a) It has the largest concrete dome in the world.
- b) It is very tall.
- c) It is built on a volcano.
- d) It is in Rome.

2- What did the Romans use in concrete to make it stronger?

- a) chemicals
- b) things that came from animals
- c) mud and grass
- d) sand

3- According to the article, what is a downside to using concrete?

- a) It is very expensive.
- b) It is hard to make.
- c) Making it is bad for the environment.
- d) It is very ugly.

4- Why do you think that concrete is used in so many structures today?

- a) It is a very old material.
- b) It is a very modern material.
- c) It is strong and easy to make.
- d) It is very beautiful.

5- What does the underlined word "it" refer to?

- a) Roman concrete
- b) today's concrete
- c) all forms of concrete
- d) concrete used to build the Pyramids

6- What do you think the word volcanic means?

- a) very hard
- b) very strong
- c) from a volcano
- d) very old

Answer the following questions:

7- Who invented concrete according to experts?

8- Where was the first concrete house built?

9- What was different about the types of concrete used in ancient Egypt, Rome and England?

10- Do you think that concrete will be used more or less in the future? Why?

The Novel:

Choose the correct answer:

1- Michael wanted to marry Princess Flavia because ...

- a) He loved her.
- b) He wanted to become King legally.
- c) He wanted to stop the King marrying her.
- d) He wanted to stop Rassendyll marrying her.

2- What did Rupert do to Rassendyll when he visited the house in the country?

- a) He asked him for lunch. B) He invited him to the castle.
c) He stabbed him in the shoulder. D) He killed him.

3- Where is the King kept in the castle?

- a) on the drawbridge b) in a room next to the castle moat
c) in a tower d) in a country house

4-Michael wanted his men to ----- if the castle was attacked.

- a) kill the King and hide the body
b) let the King escape
c) say that he rescued the King
d) kill Rassendyll

Answer the following questions:

- 1- What do you think Rassendyll might have done if Johann had refused to work as a spy?
- 2- Why do you think that Rassendyll's pulse quickened at the thought of being King forever?
- 3- Do you think that Rassendyll could have been king forever? Why

C-Writing

Finish the following dialogue:

Mariam and Rawia are discussing musical instruments.

Mariam Which musical instrument should we learn?

Rawia : (1) ?

Mariam : I'm not sure about that. Drums are too noisy. I like the piano.

(2)

Rawia : (3) . I'd like to play the piano.

Mariam : Do you think we should have piano lessons every day?

Rawia : (4) . I think one lesson a week is probably enough.

Mariam : (5) _____ ?

Rawia : It's really important to practise every day.

Mariam : (6) _____ ?

Rawia : Thanks. I'd love to practise at your house.

Write an email of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY (120) words on : "your favourite kind of music and why you like it"

Your name is Nabil/Nabila. Your friend's name is Amir/Amira. His/Her address is amir/amira@newmail.com.

A) Translation

Translate into Arabic:

- 1-The musical instruments used in folk music vary from place to place
- 2-People who are interested in space holidays are worried about the horrible side effects

Translate into English:

- 1-من المحتمل أن يكون السياح من اليابان لأن في أيديهم علم ياباني.
- 2-تساعد الكباري العلوية في حل مشكلة المرور في المدن الكبيرة

Practice Test 5b

A-Vocabulary & Structure

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- The beach has been (transformed – transferred – translated – transplanted) since they opened the hotel there. It used to be quiet but now it is always busy.
- 2- Ahmed's grandmother (was seeming – had seemed – seemed – has seemed) ill when he visited her yesterday.
- 3- Many countries celebrate New Year with (fire blankets – fireworks – fire fighters – fire extinguishers).
- 4- We have a lot of food in the kitchen because my mother (has never been – has just gone – has just been – has yet been) to the shops.
- 5- The shop that has just opened is giving (up – off – away – in) free tea or coffee today. We should go!
- 6- When Ziad goes to America next month, he (has been – will go – will be going – will have been) to four of the world's continents.
- 7- Fruit and vegetables are less expensive this year because the farmers had a very good (storm – drought – food – harvest)
- 8- Maysa asked Mona and me to the park this afternoon, but (both – either – neither – all) of us can go. We are shopping.
- 9- What (grade – graduate – licence – degree) did you get in your maths exam?
- 10- The sign by the lake says that the water is (too dirty – dirty enough – so dirty – such dirty) to drink.
- 11- This insect is (mass – massive – tiny – great). It's smaller than a full stop!
- 12- Zeinab (must be – can't be – might be – must have been) very surprised when she won the art competition. She didn't think her painting was very good.
- 13- The new car factory will (get – take – do – create) a lot of new jobs.
- 14- There is a lot of traffic on the roads today, so we (must have been – can't be – might be – ought to be) late.
- 15- We couldn't take the children to the beach, so we bought them each an ice cream to make (up – down – up for – down for) it.
- 16- Sami is feeling ill. I think he (should – ought – must – can) to see a doctor.

- 17- Sara works as a (receiver – receptionist – referee – representative) in a hotel. She welcomes all the people who are staying there.
- 18- The football players look very sad. They (can't have – could have – must have – might not) won the match.
- 19- If you want to write a story, you could do a course in (creative – created – made up – festival) writing.
- 20- You (might – need – have to – ought to) be 17 to drive a car in England.
- 21- I want to learn French, so I have (entered – made – established – enrolled) on a French course.
- 22- Ali (needn't have – must not have – must have – should have) brought food. We already have a lot.
- 23- Who is the (king – queen – president – prince) of the USA at the moment?
- 24- I (mustn't – needn't – must – ought to) remember to email my cousin today. It's his birthday.
- 25- You study how the body works in (physics – biology – maths – geography).
- 26- Karim admitted (breaking – to break – be breaking – break) the plate and said he was sorry.
- 27- Mohammed does a lot of charity work in his (neighbour – neighbourhood – neighbouring – neighbourly).
- 28- Shaimaa stopped (reading – to read – read – to reading) children's books when she went to secondary school.
- 29- My sister is not very (sociable – social – sociably – socially). She doesn't like meeting new people.
- 30- Do you remember (staying – to stay – to staying – stay) at that hotel? It was very comfortable.

Reading Comprehension

People have been writing about strange worlds and travelling to space for thousands of years. Parts of the famous Arabic story *One Thousand and One Nights* might be described as a kind of science fiction. But science really started to influence how we all lived in the nineteenth century. This was a time when many exciting new things were invented: steam trains, the telephone, electricity, photographs and much more. The writer Jules Verne (1828-1905) looked at nineteenth century technology and imagined how it could be improved to do amazing things. He wrote about people travelling to the centre of the earth, to the moon or deep under the sea. Many people consider Verne to be the first true science fiction writer.

In 1895, the writer HG Wells (1866-1946) saw technology differently. He wrote about the possible dangers of technology. His books include *The Time Machine*, in which the hero travels into a dangerous and unpleasant future. Other writers also thought that technology could be bad. Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World* (1931) is about a future in which people are produced in factories. But not all science fiction writers saw technology as bad. Authors such as Isaac Asimov (1920-1992) often wrote about a future in which science can solve all our problems.

Science fiction has evolved with technology. In the 1960s, space was being explored for the first time. **This** gave science fiction writers ideas for what explorers might find in space: strange worlds and unexplained mysteries, such as in the novels of Arthur C. Clarke. More recently, many science fiction stories have been about robots. Could they become more intelligent than people? Should we use them or could they start to *take over* and rule the world? In science fiction, anything is possible.

Choose the correct answer:

1- In his novels, Jules Verne wrote about technology -----.

- a) that could make life better b) that made life dangerous
- c) that people used at that time d) that could never exist

2- According to the article, what influenced science fiction writers in the 1960s?

- a) Arthur C. Clarke b) space travel c) unexplained mysteries d) robots

3- In what way was Isaac Asimov different to many science fiction writers?

- a) He was optimistic about science. B) He was pessimistic about science.
- c) He only wrote about space. D) He only wrote about robots.

4- In conclusion, the text says that in science fiction, -----.

- a) technology is good b) technology is bad
- c) anything might happen d) there are never any problems

5- What does the underlined word "this" refer to?

- a) changes in science fiction b) changes in technology
- c) the new year d) space exploration

6- What do you think the phrase 'take over' means?

- a) become people b) steal things c) get control of d) hide

Answer the following questions:

7- How did H.G Wells describe technology in his book 'The Time Machine'?

8- Who is the first true science fiction writer?

9- Why has science fiction changed over time?

10- Do you think that science fiction will always be popular? Why/Why not?

The Novel: Choose the correct answer:

1-How did Rupert try to stop Rassendyll and his men from visiting the Castle of Zenda?

- a) He said that the Duke had a dangerous illness.
- b) He said that there was nobody at the castle.
- c) He said that the building was going to fall down.
- d) He said that the servants were all dangerous.

2- Why couldn't Rupert say that Rassendyll was not the real King in public?

- a) Nobody would believe him. b) People would know that he had kidnapped the King.
- c) He was frightened of Rassendyll. d) He was frightened of the Duke.

3- Rassendyll, Sapt and Fritz decided to -----.

- a) kill Rupert b) make a move against Michael c) set Antoinette free d) make Johann a spy

4- Rassendyll saw that the guard inside the boat was

- a) Rupert b) Josef c) Max Holf d) Detchard

Answer the following questions:

- 1- Do you agree that Rupert was a man of no principles? Why?
 2- Do you think that the innkeeper's daughter was right to apologize to Rassendyll (the pretend king) although she wasn't mistaken? Why?
 3--Do you think that Rassendyll wants to be King forever? Why/Why not?

C-Writing:

Finish the following dialogue:

Hala and Maya are meeting at the book club.

Hala: There are only two of us here today. Where are the others?

Maya: (1) _____.

Hala: You're right. I forgot that the tennis competition was on TV.

Maya: We need to choose a new book for our book club next month.

Hala: (2) _____?

Maya: I don't like science fiction. What about a detective story?

Hala: (3) _____. Detective stories are always the same.

Maya: (4) _____.

Hala: I'd go along with that. Non-fiction books always teach you something and that one about history looks interesting.

Maya: (5) _____.

Hala: Yes, you're right. I'll email them the book title so they know what we are going to read.

Maya: The next book club meeting will be the second anniversary of the club!

Hala: (6) _____.

Maya: Yes, it is good news, isn't it?

Translate into Arabic:

- 1-The tourists needn't have brought umbrellas because it is not going to rain
 2-Cairo underground metro lines serve millions of people all over Greater Cairo.

Translate into English:

1-أما هو نوع الموسيقى الشعبية الذي تقترحه لسمعته السياح؟
 2-توقفنا عن شراء الخبز من السوبرماركت عندما عرفنا أنه أرخص في المخبز.

يسعدنا انضمامكم لجروب الكتب ويضم حاليا أكثر من 120 كتاب في مختلف نواحي اللغة
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